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WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

With Coloreds, Asians

Africans Weigh Sharing of Power

By N. Aug. 21 (AP).—A plan for the sharing of power between Africans and Asians was presented at a meeting in Paris. The plan, which was developed by a group of African and Asian leaders, calls for a new international organization to be created to oversee the sharing of power between the two groups. The plan also calls for a new international organization to be created to oversee the sharing of power between the two groups.

Russia view Treaty aged Talks r-Old Pact

By N. Aug. 21 (AP).—A treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States was presented at a meeting in Paris. The treaty, which was developed by a group of Soviet and American leaders, calls for a new international organization to be created to oversee the sharing of power between the two groups. The treaty also calls for a new international organization to be created to oversee the sharing of power between the two groups.

was seen as evidence of Prime Minister John Vorster's desire that the nationalist press be prepared to accept the proposed changes, which are radical within the South African context. Officially, details of the plan have not been released, but broadly it proposes separate parliaments for South Africa's 4.3 million whites, 2.5 million coloreds and 700,000 Asians, with the majority party in each parliament electing a French-style executive president on a proportional basis.

No Changes
It makes no changes, however, for the overwhelming black majority of almost 18 million, who are still supposed to exercise their political rights in nine black homelands areas that comprise 13.7 per cent of the land.

National party chief whip Pen Kates would only accept yesterday's meeting that it was "merely informative." He added that the party's four provincial congresses will now have to decide on the proposals.

According to reports placed together by the newspapers and government sources, the proposal is that the president would form a multiracial cabinet to deal with matters of national concern to the three ethnic groups.

Party conservatives are sure to hold out for restricting the multiracial cabinet to a merely consultative body and for the white parliament to retain the essentials of power by having a veto to dismantle the whole arrangement.

The Right Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, in an editorial, described the failure to include in the plan the 9 million blacks living outside the homelands, referred to as urban blacks, as a "fatal inadequacy because the urban blacks are the kernel of our race problem."

Minority Groups
"The coloreds and Asians are merely minority groups, no more of a problem really than the blacks of America or the Pakistanis and West Indians of Britain," the newspaper said.

"The urban blacks on the other hand, are a huge majority group that cannot be significantly reduced or catered for by the Bantustan (homeland) policy, and which therefore present us with the inescapable choice of either sharing power with them or trying to suppress them by force." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Compatriot Held in Marseilles

Basque Militants Stop Traffic In Protest at French Border

MADRID, Aug. 21 (UPI).—After two days of violent demonstrations, Basque militants today blocked traffic at the Spanish-French border and hoisted their nationalist flag.

The demonstrators marched onto the border bridge at the northern Basque town of Iruia and lowered the Spanish and French flags, the national news agency Cifra said. It called the confrontation with border police tense.

The youths aimed their protests at forcing the release of Miguel Angel Apalategui, a Basque separatist guerrilla imprisoned in Marseilles, France.

On Friday night and last night, more than 15,000 young Basques marched on the French Consulate in San Sebastian, sparking street violence.

Not Satisfied
The government of King Juan Carlos has promised the Basque region a certain amount of autonomy. But some Basques are not satisfied with the progress so far.

Police guarding the consulate broke up the demonstrations Friday and yesterday with smoke bombs and rubber bullets. The protesters erected make-shift barricades, slashed city bus tires and broke the show windows of several banks. The clashes injured more than two dozen persons, according to local hospitals.

Both marches were led by a large banner marked with the drawing of a machine gun and the slogan "If the people have weapons they will never be defeated."

The strong Socialist party of Euzkadi issued a communiqué in San Sebastian charging that "small and radical groups are trying to destabilize the situation by inciting senseless street violence."

Tough Repression
The Socialists also blamed the police for "tough repression." On Spain's northeastern coast in Catalonia, police sources said



China's leaders applauding at the 11th national congress of the Communist party in Peking. From left are Hua Kuo-feng, the party chairman, and party deputy chair-

men Yeh Chien-ying; Teng Hsiao-ping; Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing. The announcement of the party congress reportedly was hailed by thousands of Chinese.

Action Reflects Move Away From Mao's Policies

China Party Congress Ends; Politburo Elected

By Fox Butterfield

CANTON, China, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The first congress of the Chinese Communist party since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung last year has been completed, with the election of a new Central Committee and the restoration of tough disciplinary measures for party members. It was announced last night. The election of the Politburo followed the completion of the 11th party congress yesterday.

Vast crowds of Chinese carrying banners and beating gongs to celebrate the congress began marching through the streets of this southern Chinese city as soon as the news was broadcast over Peking radio. The din of firecrackers bursting throughout the city almost drowned out the sound of loudspeakers relaying the news of the meeting in Peking.

The new ruling Politburo was announced this morning, reflecting the country's move away from the policies of Mao and toward emphasis on order and economic growth.

Under the new Politburo, power in Peking appears to be shared by a triumvirate composed of

Hua Kuo-feng, the party Chairman; Yeh Chien-ying, defense minister and a party deputy chairman; and Teng Hsiao-ping, the recently rehabilitated deputy premier who was also made a party deputy chairman.

Army Officers

In addition, the new 28-member Politburo includes a heavy proportion of senior army officers, technocrats and veteran party administrators who were purged during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

The Congress elected a total of four party deputy chairmen, who, in addition to Mr. Teng and Mr. Hsiao-ping, are Li Hsien-nien, a veteran financial specialist who has been acting as unofficial premier, and Wang Tung-hsing, a former commander of Mao's bodyguard. He is believed to have played the key role in arresting Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other so-called "radical" members of the Politburo in October.

The Politburo includes 23 regular members and three alternates, a small expansion over the 22 members named at the previous party congress in 1973. That Politburo was largely shaped by Mao to include his supporters who had risen to power in the Cultural Revolution.

In keeping with the increased power of the army in China since last fall, many of the new Politburo members, more than 40 per cent of the total, are military officers.

Economic Managers

The new Politburo also includes five men who were purged in the Cultural Revolution, and four new members who came from the ranks of China's technocrats and economic managers, a reflection of the importance now being placed on modernization in China.

Mr. Hua delivered the main political report at the party congress, a four-hour speech calling for improvements in party organization and procedures to avoid a continuation of the turmoil of the last few years.

He also officially indicated, as has been implicit for several months, that China's new leaders would like finally to put the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s behind them and return to a less-quarrelsome, less-dis-

ruptive era. The arrest of Miss Chiang and her three colleagues last fall "marked the triumphant conclusion of our first great proletarian Cultural Revolution," Mr. Hua told the congress's 1,510 delegates.

It was a remark redolent with irony, for Miss Chiang and her associates had risen to power as a result of expounding Mao's reforms in the Cultural Revolution. Mr. Hua was careful to

add that their arrest does "not mark the end of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

But Chinese listening to the news in the streets here immediately caught the significance of the comment. Many of Mao's policies that grew out of the Cultural Revolution, such as sending millions of urban students to resettle in the countryside (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Vance on Way to China

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here today on his way to meetings in Peking that could be crucial for the U.S. relationship with China.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Vance sent a list of topics to the Chinese leaders about two months ago. They included the key question of normalization of relations between Peking and Washington.

It is believed that the Chinese scheduled the discussions with Mr. Vance to coincide with the end of their congress. The meetings will be the first direct, high-level contact for the Chinese with the new U.S. administration since President Carter took office seven months ago.

Mr. Vance will spend four days in Peking, arriving tomorrow morning. The only scheduled meeting is with Foreign Minister Huang Hua, but U.S. officials expect that Mr. Vance will also confer with other senior Chinese leaders, including Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

On Way Toward Jupiter

Voyager Survives Bumpy Liftoff

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 21 (UPI).—An unmanned Voyager spacecraft survived what was apparently a hard launching from earth yesterday and is on its way to Jupiter and Saturn, where it is programmed to make the most detailed observations yet of the two largest planets in the solar system.

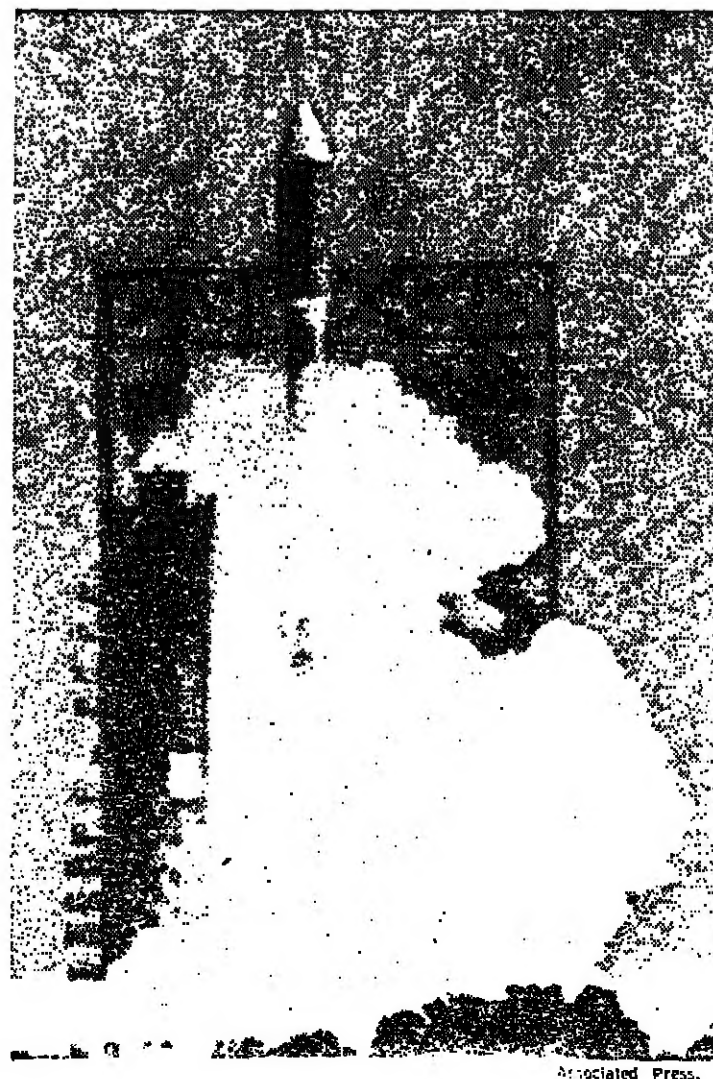
The spacecraft is due to reach Jupiter in March 1979. It will then aim 11 cameras and instruments at the giant planet and its four largest moons. Using the enormous gravity of Jupiter to give a boost, Voyager will then fly to Saturn, where it will arrive in August, 1980, to photograph the second-largest planet, its rings and the only moon in the solar system that looks more like a planet.

At first it appeared as if the 1,800-pound Voyager had gotten such a hard liftoff from its Titan Centaur rocket at Cape Canaveral that it would be flying without its five most important instruments deployed away from the spacecraft.

The first signs were that the 6-foot instrument boom was jammed against the side of the spacecraft. This would have made the television cameras and ultraviolet

and infrared telescopes strung along the boom useless. "Things do not look too good," Voyager project manager John Casani said about 90 minutes after the launching. "I would say at this time that the spacecraft is in trouble."

Less than two hours later it became clear that the boom was deployed at least most, if not all, of its length. "The boom (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



The Voyager-2 spacecraft blasts off.

Comedian's Career Spanned 70 Years

Groucho Marx Is Dead at 86

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Comedian Groucho Marx, 86, died Friday night at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center here after failing to recover from a respiratory ailment that had hospitalized him June 22.

Mr. Marx, whose entertainment career began almost 70 years ago and ranged from vaudeville to television, had slumped into semi-consciousness late Friday night and failed quickly, the doctors said.

His death was attributed to pneumonia, a mild form of pneumonia.

Mr. Marx, with his brothers Chico, Harpo, Gummie and Zeppo, conquered Broadway in such shows as "The Cocoanuts" and "Animal Crackers," and then moved to Hollywood, where they made such pictures as "A Night at the Opera" and "A Day at the Races."

Zeppo is the only survivor of the five brothers. "I hope," Groucho once said, "they bury me near a straight



Groucho Marx

man." But that was just another of Groucho's one-liners. In fact, the body of the comedian will not be buried but, at his own request, will be cremated, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Brother Act

Effrontery, of the most lunatic, unquenchable sort, was the chief stock in trade of Mr. Marx. As the key man in the most celebrated brother act in motion pictures, he developed the insult into an art form. And he used the insult, delivered with manic glee, to shatter the egos of the pompous—and to plunge his audiences into helpless laughter.

The comedy world of Mr. Marx and his brothers was wildly chaotic, grounded in slapstick farce, lowbrow vaudeville corn, freewheeling anarchy and zany assaults on the myths and virtues of middle-class America.

Groucho was larger and more antic than life. He was the gruesomely stooped man in the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Shift Reported to Vance

Arabs Back Idea Of Israel Treaty

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Egypt, Syria and Jordan have told the United States that they would sign peace treaties with Israel as part of an overall Middle East settlement. In addition, Egypt and Jordan said they would consider a U.S. proposal that they also establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

The intention of the three Arab countries was made known to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his recent mission to the Middle East, and explains in part the U.S. view that progress in the Arab-Israeli negotiations is possible despite wide differences between the parties.

According to administration and diplomatic sources, Mr. Vance, ● Rightists and Moslem leftists battle in Lebanon. Page 2.

during his 11-day trip to the Middle East earlier this month, offered both sides several proposals for overcoming obstacles to a Geneva conference on the Middle East and for the principles governing such a conference.

Aside from the willingness of the Arab countries to sign peace treaties—a change from their previous refusal to sign an actual treaty with Israel—there was little other substantive progress apparent.

But the Americans, Arabs and Israelis all seem hopeful that a Geneva conference can be convened, possibly by the end of the year, despite signs to the contrary. The optimism stems from the perception that all sides are now discussing what Mr. Vance has called the "hard nuts to crack" in the negotiations.

His proposals to the Arabs and Israelis up to now have been kept secret, but several sources have revealed them to The New York Times. The contents do not appear inconsistent with what has been said publicly by President Carter.

The U.S. suggestions fall into two categories: those dealing with strictly procedural questions and those dealing with the substantive principles that the United States believes should govern the negotiations.

On procedures, the main stumbling block to reconvening a Geneva conference has been the Arabs' insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization take part, along with the states that originally were invited—Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria—and the

Israel Rejects Protest by U.S. On Settlements

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The Israeli government today rejected U.S. objections to the establishment of three new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The United States announced its objections last week.

"The government expresses its sorrow at the unjustified statements from the State Department spokesman," the communiqué said. "Israel does not accept and cannot accept the argument that Jewish settlement in the land of Israel is illegal. The government reiterates that settlement is not and will not be an obstacle to negotiations toward peace."

co-chairmen, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Israelis, who regard the PLO as a terrorist group dedicated to their destruction, have refused to admit the PLO, and the United States has agreed that Israel has the right to veto the PLO's attendance.

To overcome this problem, Mr. Vance during his trip proposed four different approaches:

● The first option called on the original states to attend the conferences as separate delegations, with Palestinians permitted to attend as part of one of the national delegations, such as Jordan's.

● The second would have the Arab countries attend as a single unified group with Palestinians part of that Arab delegation.

● The third would defer the Palestinian question to the start of the conference.

● The fourth option would delay the Palestinian issue until later in the conference.

Administration and diplomatic sources said that the Israelis accepted the first option—the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian one—so long as the term "Palestinian" meant the PLO would not be included, only Palestinians not affiliated with the PLO.

The Arab leaders, in their talks with Mr. Vance, did not accept any option. They repeated with varying intensity that the PLO should be invited to Geneva.

Pan-Arab Interest

As to the four U.S. options, the one that seemed to arouse the most Arab interest was the second—the pan-Arab one that originally was suggested some time ago by Syria.

The Israelis reject the idea of negotiating with a pan-Arab delegation, asserting that they want to talk with each country separately.

But some diplomats believe a compromise can be worked out along these lines:

If the PLO accepts United (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Full Air Strike Looming in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Britain's assistant air-traffic controllers, who this week caused long flight delays with a slowdown, have voted to strike next weekend, according to their union representative today.

Although the result of their secret ballot will not be announced until tomorrow, union officials said there had been an overwhelming majority in favor of backing additional pay demands with a strike.

Faced with the crippling nationwide stoppage of 250 assistant controllers, civil aviation authorities today made contingency plans that would enable at least a trickle of flights to come in and out of Britain during the peak Bank Holiday period next weekend. Today 43 departures had to be canceled and average delays at London's Heathrow Airport and Gatwick Airport were up to five hours for 100,000 travelers.

Response to Guiringaud

Nyerere Says France Backs Racism, Is 'Arrogant' to Africa

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said yesterday that "France, of all the Western countries, is now the biggest supporter of racism in southern Africa."

At a press conference, Mr. Nyerere described France as "arrogant, defiant and mercantile in its relations with Africa."

He said that, despite this, "it is difficult to criticize France in the OAU (Organization of African Unity) because France has so many friends in Africa."

The Tanzanian President was speaking a day after French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud cut short a visit to Tanzania and returned to Paris because the Tanzanian government refused to apologize for a student demonstration against French arms sales to South Africa.

Mr. Nyerere said, "The students were only asking, 'Why do you sell arms to South Africa?'"

"France, in its usual arrogance

toward Africa, asked for an apology. Then they asked for an expression of regret. They should regret selling arms to the racist regimes."

Mr. Nyerere said that Mr. Guiringaud had complained that France's dignity had been hurt by the student demonstration.

"The dignity of France hurt by students and posters? That's a little far, I think," the Tanzanian leader said.

Earlier, Mr. Guiringaud had said he regarded as closed the incident involving student demonstrators.

He said on arriving in Paris Friday night that the demonstration against French links with South Africa had been "organized with the complicity of the Tanzanian authorities" and tolerated by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkandawire.

The demonstration was insulting to France, and it was normal that I should refuse to engage in conversations with the Tanzanian leaders as long as I had not received apologies or an expression of regret," he said.

Mr. Guiringaud said he had not asked for a public apology but only that the chief of protocol should express regrets to him. "The Tanzanians refused to do so and I decided to cancel my visit."

But he added that Mr. Mkandawire had accompanied him to his plane Friday and he therefore considered the incident closed.

Answering a question, the French minister said that such incidents were generally organized for domestic political reasons.

"I do not wish to aggravate this affair by passing public judgment on Tanzania's policy," he said.

He said his earlier talks with the leaders of Kenya, Zambia and Mozambique had been "highly positive."

Criticized by Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said yesterday that Mr. Guiringaud showed "obnoxious arrogance" when he canceled his visit to Tanzania.

"His intemperance, and impatience have done more harm to the French government in its relations with black Africa," the newspaper said in an editorial.

Party Meeting

Ends in China

(Continued from Page 1)

side and banning wage increases, have long been unpopular.

The Peking report said that a new Central Committee of 201 regular members and 132 alternate members had been chosen by the party congress. Some of the names were veteran officials who had not been on the most recent Central Committee, chosen in 1969 and 1973, when Mao was in power after the Cultural Revolution.

The most important example of this tendency was the inclusion of Lo Jui-ching, a former chief of staff of the armed forces who had been the first victim of the Cultural Revolution. His restoration, therefore, is likely to appear as a major political symbol to many Chinese.

The congress was said to have begun Aug. 11.

According to the radio, Mr. Yeh, the defense minister, told the congress that the new party constitution to be adopted by the gathering would include a provision for setting up a committee on party discipline.

Mr. Yeh also reported that the new constitution would restore a stipulation that new party members undergo a one-year probation period before becoming full-fledged members.

Mao had dropped a similar requirement in the Cultural Revolution so he could quickly recruit young members who sympathized with his cause.

Mr. Teng, who was restored to his party and government posts last month—for the second time—after being ousted by Mao last year as an alleged rightist, gave the concluding speech to the congress.

In a remark that might have seemed heavy with sarcasm to some of his audience, Mr. Teng called on China's 900 million people to "raise high the banner of Chairman Mao."



RESIGNS—Elliott Gabellah (right), vice-president of the United African National Council, embraces the Rev. Njabini Sithole, a rival of the Muzorewa group, in Salisbury, Rhodesia. Dr. Gabellah quit the Bishop Muzorewa militant faction.

To Join the Moderate Sithole Group

Rhodesia Black Cuts Radical Ties

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 21 (AP).—A Rhodesian black nationalist leader announced today that he is breaking with Bishop Abel Muzorewa. It was the latest indication of a new political movement of moderate black leaders who may be ready to talk with white Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The movement appears to be centered on the Rev. Njabini Sithole, a Methodist minister and moderate nationalist, and to include major tribal chiefs and dissidents from Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council, UANC vice-president Elliott Gabellah, announcing his resignation from the UANC, condemned

was implying that UANC is ma-

nipulated by Zambia-based militant nationalists with ties to the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization, which is fighting a five-year-old war to topple Mr. Smith's white-minority regime.

In an interview with Salisbury's Sunday Mail newspaper, Mr. Sithole confirmed that the effort to unite moderate elements involves Mr. Gabellah and chief Jeremiah Chirau of the Shona, the majority tribe in Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole said invitations to "unity" meetings would also be sent to the Smith government. He said that his initial soundings of black politicians and others had been encouraging.

Chief Chirau, who has served in Mr. Smith's government and had been denounced by militants as a "Smith stooge," said only that a formal meeting among himself, Mr. Sithole and Mr. Gabellah is possible. Mr. Chirau and the top chief of the Matsigena tribe, Kayira Ndweni, resigned from Mr. Smith's Cabinet in December to form an organization of chiefs and tribal headmen, the Zimbabwe United People's Organization.

Meanwhile, eight police vehicles suddenly blocked off two ends of Stanley Avenue here yesterday as the peak of the shopping hour, and police systematically searched everyone in the area. There were no reports of arrests or suspect items found in the sweep—an outcome of the bombings here on the two previous Saturdays.

It was also announced today that 18 persons were killed when black nationalist guerrillas attacked and burned their homes on a white-owned farm in eastern Rhodesia.

"A gang of terrorists rounded up the labor force of Odzanu Junction farm and opened fire indiscriminately on men, women and children," a military communiqué stated.

Tanzania Clarification

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said yesterday that Britain, the United States and the African "frontline states" agreed that the present Rhodesian Army must be dismantled and replaced by the guerrilla forces of the nationalist Patriotic Front as part of an overall settlement.

"I thought I should make that point clear myself because I had raised doubts about it at my press conference five days ago," Mr. Nyerere said. At the earlier conference he had said that he was confused by what British officials had told him in London last weekend during a stop-over after a trip to the United States. But in the last two days, Mr. Nyerere said, he had received clarifications from the British high commissioner and the U.S. ambassador.

Mobutu Names Envoy to UN as Foreign Minister

KINSHASA, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre has named a new foreign minister to replace Nguzi Karl I Bond, who was dismissed and arrested eight days ago on charges of treason, the Zaïre news agency AZAP reported.

Mr. Bond, a close friend of the President, on Aug. 13, was alleged to have concealed advance knowledge of the Shaba Province invasion in March. AZAP said he would be handed over to face justice, but nothing more has been heard.

The new minister for foreign affairs is Umba Di Lutete, 38, who previously held the post between March, 1974, and February of last year. He is presently Zaïre's ambassador to the United Nations.

Zaïre's representative in Ethiopia, named as Kabeya Wa Mukoba, will take over the UN post. A minor Cabinet reshuffle accompanied Friday's announcement.

Angolan Rebels Reportedly Seize Town on Border

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 21 (AP).—Troops of UNITA, one of the two nationalist movements defeated in the post-independence civil war in Angola, captured yesterday the southern Angola border town of Calai, the South African Press Association reported.

Calai, on the border between Angola and South African-administered South-West Africa (Namibia), is the third border town reportedly captured by UNITA in the last three months.

The agency, quoting witnesses watching from high ground at Rundu, on the South-West African side of the border, said UNITA attacked with mortar and small arms fire early yesterday.

There was no resistance from troops of the pro-Marxist MPLA government, according to the witnesses, and UNITA soldiers were seen moving around Calai within 45 minutes of the initial attack.

"We really don't know where the government (MPLA) forces were this morning, but we could see UNITA virtually walking through Calai without meeting the least resistance," said a witness.

3 in Baader Gang Had Special Care

STUTTGART, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Andreas Baader and two other convicted leaders of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group have been given intensive medical care after collapsing during a hunger strike, a State Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

The three, sentenced in April to life imprisonment for a series of murders and bombings, have since been returned to their cells. "None is now in a critical condition," the Baden-Wuerttemberg state spokesman said. But their lawyers described their condition as "extremely serious."

Mr. Baader was taken unconscious from his cell and given an intravenous liquid infusion yesterday evening and Jan-Carl Raspe was given similar treatment by doctors in Stammheim jail this morning. Gudrun Rustin was transferred to the intensive care unit Wednesday.

3 Flee E. Germany

HANNOVER, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Two young East German men and a young woman fled across the border to West Germany yesterday, the police said.

15 Casualties Reported

Lebanon Rightists, Moslems Battle

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Christian rightists and Druze Moslem leftists—followers of the late Kamal Jumblatt—battled in a central hill town today, several miles from Mr. Jumblatt's birthplace, killing and wounding members of both factions in one of the worst sectional clashes since the 19-month civil war.

An official communiqué from Lebanon's Syrian-dominated Arab League peacekeeping forces confirmed tonight that there had been an "armed clash between two factions of the villagers, for local partisan reasons."

The statement said the peacekeeping forces had "intervened" to put an end to the fighting, which left 15 casualties on both sides, including several killed.

Conflicting Versions

Leftist and rightist officials offered conflicting versions of the violence, which occurred outside a regular mass in a small Christian church in the village of Brieh.

The rightists charged that the Jumblattists, whom their forces battled in the civil war ended by the Syrian-dominated peacekeeping force last year, had launched a "cold-blooded massacre."

A member of the Command Council of Mr. Jumblatt's Progress-

sive Socialist party blamed the violence on the rightists. He said they had been firing shots in the air, as is traditional at religious services in Lebanon, but had then "begun aiming their shots at Druze residential sections of the village, killing and wounding members of the Druze community."

The Druze Moslems shot back, he said.

The Progressive Socialist spokesman said Jumblattist officials had asked the peacekeeping forces to intervene and that the Arab troops had restored

calm. "We deeply regret violence and hope it does not spark further clashes," he said.

Rightist officials, however, the fighting continued with the peacekeeping forces surrounding Brieh in an attempt to contain the clashes.

Fires in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—An exchange of fire between rightists and Palestinian in southern Lebanon started fires today, travelers the area said. No casualties reported.

Egypt, Syria, Jordan Accept Concept of Treaty With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which has been the basis for the negotiations, the United States—but not Israel—will talk with the group. In Arab eyes, this might eliminate the need for the PLO to formally attend the Geneva conference.

"The Israelis might drop their objection to a pan-Arab group if the Arabs agree ahead of time that after the start of the conference they will form subcommittees with Israel along national lines, such as Egypt-Israel and Syria-Israel, to discuss the issues through U.S. and Soviet mediation."

Mr. Vance hopes that before the foreign ministers assemble in this country next month, the PLO will accept Resolution 242—as several Arab states assert it may—and the Arabs can agree on one of the U.S. options or propose one of their own.

Geneva Principles

On substantive issues, Mr. Vance outlined possible principles to guide the work at a Geneva conference.

The Arab states have wanted to negotiate as much of an agreement as possible ahead of time; the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel wants to leave as much as possible of the substantive work to Geneva.

The U.S. principles fell into three broad categories:

On the issue of the nature of peace, the United States said that a settlement should go beyond a mere end of the state of war to include a peace treaty and normal ties between Israel and its Arab neighbors, including diplomatic relations.

On the question of the final borders, the United States said Israel should withdraw in phases to secure and recognized borders, as called for in Resolution 242, on the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian fronts, giving up the land captured in the 1967 war with minor modifications.

On the Palestinian question, the United States said there should be a Palestinian "entity" the form of which should eventually be decided by self-determination of the Palestinians.

Treaty Concept Approved

According to the Americans, the Arab countries all accepted the concept that there should be peace treaties. But the Arabs said such treaties did not necessarily encompass "normalization" of relations. The Egyptians and Jordanians, however, said that they would consider possible steps toward normalization and respond to Mr. Vance later.

Mr. Begin regarded this as Mr. Vance's most important achievement. The Israelis endorsed this point.

On the other two points, however, there were wide differences. The Arabs still insisted formally on Israel's relinquishing all the land taken in the 1967 war, and the Israelis refused to agree that they must give up almost all the land. They did not want to include a direct reference to "all fronts" because they reserved the right not to give up land on the West Bank, which Mr. Begin regards as part of the historic land of Israel.

On the Palestine question, the Arabs did not agree among themselves on just how a Palestinian entity should be formed. Mr.

Vance hopes they will be precise next month. He made it clear that they may have separate Palestinian on their borders. Mr. Vance suggested a possible truce for the West Bank—an area rejected by Arabs and Israel.

Overall, the Americans away believing that the had made some modest progress on the question of peace, the Israelis were still quite nosed on the territorial and estinian questions.

In this produced expect of an eventual U.S.-Israel frontation, but Israeli U.S. officials insisted this inevitable. They asserted that Begin may prove more than many U.S. observers

Not Worried

Mr. Draper said late yesterday, "If the boom is not fully fed, we can still get our p and observations, and the some maneuver we can in the next few weeks to fully deployed. I'm not w

Voyager will travel a 681-million-mile course to the. The spacecraft's mission is to obtain photo and measurements of J turbulent atmosphere, spawns cyclones and hur that last for hundreds of y

"It's one big destructive with permanent storms surging," said Voyager scientist James Long. "It's the great red spot that a mers have seen on its s for more than 100 years understanding it is nothing than a hurricane."

Voyager also will get th: closeup pictures of the four set of Jupiter's 13 moons. Ganymede, Callisto and E

Saturn Visit

From Jupiter, Voyager a to Saturn, where it will tal first pictures of its giant Titan, which has the only suresable atmosphere of a in the solar system. Titan's atmosphere strongly resembles scientists believe the e atmosphere was like 3 years ago.

Voyager will also be ca a record called "Sounds of E a message from earth fo extraterrestrial beings th might meet on its endless jo beyond Jupiter and Saturn.

A second Voyager in the million program is due to launch on Sept. 1, but it m delayed while engineers Titan Centaur liftoff.

The second Voyager will Jupiter on a different pat will examine its innermost: Amalthea. It also will Saturn, but follow a path direct line to Uranus, the planet in the solar system, it will arrive in 1986.



Julius Nyerere

South Africa Weighs Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to dominate them in perpetuity."

Colored and Indian leaders to whom Mr. Vorster proposed the plan last week said it qualified approval.

Sonny Leon, leader of the majority Labor party on the Colored Persons' Representative Council (CPC), which up to now has refused to cooperate with the government on the grounds that the CRC has no real power, said afterward the plan could mean significant power-sharing.

"It could break the white power monopoly and give this country half a chance for a stable future," said Mr. Leon, 65. But he warned that unless urban blacks are included in the long-term plan, there could be no lasting peace.

Warning on A-Tests

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The United States has formally asked the South African government whether reports that it plans to test a nuclear bomb are accurate, the State Department said yesterday.

The U.S. inquiry was made in the "last week or so" and was accompanied by a warning that any nuclear tests would carry "serious implications," John Medeiros, a State Department spokesman, said.

Californian Held In Air Hijacking

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 21 (UPI).—A Californian who said he had a bomb hijacked a plane from San Diego to Salt Lake City last night before surrendering. The 24 passengers aboard the plane were not harmed.

FBI agents said charges will be filed in U.S. District Court tomorrow against Jerry Mills, 36, of Escondido, Calif.

Western Airlines Flight 590 was on a flight from San Diego to Denver when the man told the plane's crew he had a plastic bomb and wanted to be taken to Salt Lake City. He surrendered to police about 30 minutes after arriving here. No bomb was found on the plane.

HUMANISTS

ALL PEOPLE ARE GOD'S PEOPLE
ALL COUNTRIES ARE GOD'S COUNTRIES
BELIEF IN NON VIOLENCE IS BELIEF IN GOD
ALL RELIGIONS LEAD TO SAME GOD
GOD NEVER CREATED ANY BORDERS
BETWEEN NATIONS

JETHANAND K. GULABANI
C/O INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
BOX D-5.833
21 RUE DE BERRI
75380 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

As Island Parties Shift Stance at UN

5. Facing Puerto Rico Problem

Abraham Hovey

STON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The administration finds itself facing a difficult and embarrassing situation as it faces the problem of Puerto Rico at the UN next month.

When the decolonization committee took up the matter again last week, the United States, not a panel member, reiterated its view that the United Nations lacked jurisdiction because Puerto Ricans had exercised their rights of self-determination in a 1967 referendum and in regular free elections.

Commonwealth Criticized
This time, however, pro-commonwealth and pro-statehood representatives, along with spokesmen for other organizations including the Bar Association of Puerto Rico, joined the tiny Independence and Socialist parties in accepting the committee's jurisdiction and in criticizing the Commonwealth as it now exists.

Their appearance left the United States apparently isolated on the important jurisdictional question, even though the Popular Democrats, the New Progressives and the Bar Association evidently will not support a Cuban resolution that urges Washington again to allow Puerto Ricans to exercise their self-determination rights.

That resolution is scheduled to be acted on when the committee reconvenes about Sept. 1. If adopted, the resolution would be passed along with the committee's endorsement to the UN General Assembly, which convenes later next month.

The United States probably will try to get the resolution sidetracked by means of a parliamentary device used in previous years, in which the committee would simply announce a consensus to keep the matter under review and to re-examine it next year. Whether this substitute action can be successful again is a matter of conjecture.

Domestic Politics
Administration officials believe that one reason so many Puerto Rican leaders previously indifferent to the UN committee appeared before it this year was that they saw in the hearings a vehicle for an extension of the island's domestic political arguments.

The Popular Democratic party is bitter because the Ford administration shelved an elaborate blueprint for expanding the powers of the commonwealth, called the Compact of Permanent Union Between Puerto Rico and the United States, drawn up by an ad hoc committee of Puerto Ricans and mainlanders.

Popular Democrats blamed their defeat last year by the New Progressives—only their second setback in the commonwealth's 55-year history—on Washington's failure to act on the compact, which represented the result of two years of deliberations by the committee.

They were infuriated again when Gerald Ford, in his last month in office, unexpectedly rejected the compact altogether and called for admission of Puerto Rico as the 51st state.

These moves helped account for the appearance before the UN committee of Severo Colberg, the Popular Democratic party leader in the Puerto Rican House of Representatives.

Release Demanded
Apart from their criticisms of the current state of the commonwealth, one factor united all Puerto Rican groups appearing before the UN committee. All demand the release of five Puerto Ricans held in U.S. prisons since the attempted assassination of President Harry S. Truman and an attack on Congress in the 1950s.

Cuba has incorporated this demand in the resolution submitted to the committee. A review of the prisoners' status is reported to be under way at the Justice Department. The matter is complicated, officials said, by the unwillingness of the prisoners, as a matter of conscience, to apply for commutation of their sentences.

Even some State Department officials say they believe it will be unrealistic in the changed circumstances for the United States to cling to the contention that the United Nations can have no jurisdiction in the matter of Puerto Rico's status.

Prisoner Attends Funeral
MAYAGUEZ, Puerto Rico, Aug. 21 (AP).—Puerto Rican nationalist Rafael Cancel Miranda, imprisoned in the United States since 1954, was greeted by several hundred supporters here yesterday at his father's funeral.

The Bureau of Prisons gave Cancel, 46, permission to travel here Friday from Marion, Ill., where he is serving a sentence of 25 to 31 years for his role in a shooting attack on the U.S. House of Representatives. He was accompanied here by federal marshals and Puerto Rican police.

At a formal dinner after President Tito's arrival last Tuesday, Mr. Brezhnev asked for Communist solidarity while giving lip service to each party's right to independence. The absence of any reference to Communist unity in Friday's communiqué indicated that the Kremlin had been the one to give way in the interest of a smooth official visit.

The Communiqué pledged both Soviet and Yugoslav support for the principles of "sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference" and respect for ideological freedom.

Served in 4 Latin American States
A Veteran Diplomat Will Head U.S. Interest Section in Cuba

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—A veteran Foreign Service officer with service in four other Latin American countries will head the first U.S. diplomatic mission in Cuba since 1961, the State Department has announced.

Lyle Lane, a native of the state of Washington who has spent half of his 50 years in the Foreign Service, will be the chief of an interest section that will begin operations in the old U.S. Embassy buildings in Havana under the Swiss flag on Sept. 1.

On the same day, a Cuban group of comparable size is scheduled to open offices in that country's former embassy buildings in Washington, flying the flag of Czechoslovakia.

The interest sections, consisting of about 10 persons each, will carry out some of the normal diplomatic and consular functions. But the agreement to establish them, reached in May, falls well short of a resumption of full diplomatic relations between Washington and Havana.

Czechs, Swiss
Switzerland has taken care of U.S. interests in Cuba and Czechoslovakia has looked after Cuban matters in the United States since the Eisenhower administration broke relations with President Fidel Castro's government in January, 1961.

The opening of the interest sections will be marked by modest ceremonies, officials said Friday

in Bonn, Aug. 21 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador James Callaghan's official visit to Bonn ended today, his office said, with Chancellor Hel-

mut Schmidt's departure for Bonn. Callaghan's visit was the first by a U.S. ambassador to Bonn since 1961.

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COOPERATION—That's what it took for 19-month-old Walter McPhail to get a drink at a fountain in Miami. Walter's sister, Liza, is sharing in teamwork.

Fear Return to Depression

Striking W. Va. Coal Miners Fighting U.S., Union Leaders

By James F. Clarity

DRY BRANCH, W.Va., Aug. 21 (NYT).—The three generations of men who dig the soft coal out of the mines here along the waters of Cabin Creek are talking as if the United States was a foreign, not particularly friendly, country.

The miners are at the center of the wildest strikes that have spread south of Charleston and involve about 80,000 mine workers in four states. They feel that just about everyone—employers, the leaders of their union (the United Mine Workers), their governor, John Rockefeller, and the people in Washington—are standing by idly, if not maliciously, while their way of life slips back toward the days of endless debt to the company store and total reliance on the company doctor.

While the miners are divided as to whether the wildest strikes, now in their ninth week, are the best way to save their gains of recent years, principally medical and pension benefits, virtually all of them are refusing to work.

Whether they go back to the mines in a few days or a few months, the miners see no solution to their problems until negotiations for a new contract begin in December.

"We're fighting the United States, we're fighting everything and everybody all around," said Dayneevn Stanley, a 22-year-old electrician on strike from the Beckley Corporation No. 115 mine. "We're fighting the United States and the United States needs the coal, so why don't they help us get what we want?"

What the miners want most is to hold on to their "hospital cards." The identification cards are symbols of the full-paid medical and hospital benefits that the miners won in their 1974 contract, but which was reduced two months ago. They now must pay the first \$50 of their hospital bills and up to 40 percent of a doctor's bill.

The reduction in medical benefits and feared reductions in pensions fanned widespread resentment of their union leadership under Arnold Miller. He was narrowly re-elected president in June just before the medical benefits were cut. The cuts were made allegedly because funds contributed entirely by the coal industry, were drying up.

With the weakened value of the hospital card, many miners foresee a return to the depressed conditions that characterized their life before the days of John Lewis. Mr. Lewis, who became president of the UMW in 1920, built it up by defying presidents of the United States and intimidating the coal industry to get what he wanted for his men.

The miners, especially the younger ones, most of whom are better educated and more articulate than their fathers and grand-

fathers, see their relatively prosperous life-styles—most earn between \$55 and \$65 a day—threatened by the erosion of the benefits.

Because this strike is being strictly observed, there has been no serious violence and picket lines are not considered necessary by the strikers.

Emergency UMW Meeting
CHARLESTON, W.Va., Aug. 21 (AP).—The top leadership of the United Mine Workers union will hold an emergency meeting here tomorrow to deal with the two-month-old wildest strike.

Local union presidents and mine committeemen from Charleston-based District 17 have been asked to attend the meeting, according to Vernon Massey, District 17 representative. "The problem is in District 17," Mr. Massey said. "If we get it resolved in 17 we can go back to work."

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Election Law Violation Is Possible

Carter Used Bank's Airplane On 2 Campaign Trips in 1975

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—President Carter made two campaign trips in 1975 aboard a corporate aircraft belonging to Bert Lance's Georgia bank, the White House has announced.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's spokesman, said Friday that the President's campaign records were being checked to see whether the National Bank of Georgia had been reimbursed for the flights. If there is "any question, it would be our obligation to go ahead and pay" for the travel, he said, adding that the cost would not be great.

"We're only talking about a few hundred dollars," he said. If the bank gave Mr. Carter, as a political candidate, a free ride on its corporate plane, it would be a violation of the federal election law by the bank. If Mr. Carter failed to report the value of the trip as a campaign contribution and knowingly accepted it from a corporation he also would be in violation of the election laws.

Officials Questioned
Investigators for the controller of the currency interviewed bank officials about the airplane flights, among other subjects, in Atlanta Friday. William Green, an executive vice-president of the bank and one of the men questioned under oath, said that the bank "has no legal problem whatsoever" over the flights. He declined to elaborate.

The inquiry into Mr. Carter's use of a plane belonging to the bank followed a report by the controller that found that Mr. Lance, now the director of the Office of Management and Budget, had not violated any banking laws in a series of loan transactions.

Mr. Powell did not specify the dates that Mr. Carter used the plane on political trips, but said the trips were in April and October of 1975, well after Mr. Carter had announced his candidacy.

Mr. Powell said Thursday that Mr. Carter had used the bank plane on five occasions, but now it appears that three trips were as a private citizen.

Bank examiners and agents of the Internal Revenue Service have been investigating other uses of aircraft leased or owned by the National Bank of Georgia. The IRS agents have asked about the conditions that led the regional administrator in the controller's Atlanta office to ride a plane.

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Indonesian To Buy Lance Bank Stock

ATLANTA, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Indonesian banker Mochtar Riyady agreed Friday to buy Budget Director Bert Lance's 200,787 shares of stock in the National Bank of Georgia, which Mr. Lance headed before joining the Carter administration.

Mr. Riyady, of Jakarta, has offered to assume Mr. Lance's \$3.4-million indebtedness to the First National Bank of Chicago, which loaned Mr. Lance the money to pay for the stock.

"Consummation of the sale cannot take place until early November because of limitations placed on the stock sale by securities laws," said Thomas Mitchell, Mr. Lance's financial trustee. The securities laws in question place limitations on sales of stock owned by "insiders" and held for less than nine months.

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A lot of cigarettes promise taste. But for me, only one cigarette delivers. Winston. Taste and real pleasure every time I light up. I won't settle for less. Would you?

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Ramsey Clark Cites Martial Law

Philippines Assailed as Rights Meeting Site

By Bernard Wideman

MANILA, Aug. 21 (UPI)—On the eve of the convening of the eighth annual World Law Conference, a well-known U.S. civil rights lawyer deplored the holding of such a conference in the Philippines, which is under martial law.

Ramsey Clark, attorney general under President Lyndon Johnson, said at a news conference that martial law "is the antithesis of the rule of law," and that therefore Manila was a "heartbreaking choice of location for a conference on human rights."

The former attorney general said that "to have a conference in such a place is wrong unless the abuse of civil liberties and civil rights (there) is confronted outright... For lawyers and judges from around the world, who perceive themselves as devoted to the rule of law, to come to Manila for a conference on human rights... and fail to address what has happened here, is to repudiate the possibility of the rule of law."

The conference, which opens tomorrow under the auspices of the Washington-based World Peace Through Law Center, has as its theme the legal protection of human rights. But since three-fourths of the 4,000 expected delegates are Filipinos, most of whom are attending under the auspices of government officials, it seems unlikely that there will be much critical discussion of "what has happened here."

In fact, not a single member of the domestic media, which is government-controlled, attended Mr. Clark's news conference. An aide to Mr. Clark said that he was ordered out of the conference press center when he attempted to inform local journalists of his news conference.

Mr. Clark, who is not attending the conference, was here on his way to a conference in Lagos.

The conference will protest South Africa's racial policies.

Mr. Clark singled out torture, arbitrary arrests and prohibitions against free expression as the major human-rights abuses here. He cited reports by Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists to substantiate his charges.

He said, "It is imperative that martial law be ended now. There is absolutely no justification for it."

A former foreign minister of the Philippines sounded a similar call yesterday at a counter-law conference symposium. Salvador Lopez, speaking before about 1,000 opponents of martial law gathered at a Catholic college, said that "a policy to lift martial law with deliberate speed (should) be formally proclaimed and implemented." It was the

France May Sell Liner to a Saudi

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP)—A Saudi Arabian businessman is bargaining with France to buy the retired luxury liner France for use as a floating hotel. Equipment Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today.

Other companies also are dickering with the French government over the liner, including Brazilian and Hong Kong interests, he added in a radio interview.

The Bordeaux newspaper Sud-Ouest Dimanche reported that a Saudi prince will take the ship to the Red Sea port of Jiddah and make it a floating hotel and restaurant. It said the deal was nearly concluded but Mr. Fourcade described the report as premature.

first time in nearly five years of martial law that a respected elder statesman has called publicly for its abolition.

However, the chief justice of the Philippines Supreme Court, Fred Ruiz Castro, speaking today before the World Law Conference delegates, said that martial law "has been imposed and administered here with benignity and grace."

His defense apparently was spurred by the report issued earlier this month in Geneva of an investigative mission of the International Commission of Jurists. That report states: "Our interviews [with detainees] led us to conclude that the government... has condoned the infliction of torture by security agents of the military during sometimes very lengthy interrogation processes."

Detainees Charged

MANILA, Aug. 21 (AP)—A human-rights organization said yesterday that a prominent civil-rights leader is confined at a mental hospital after being detained for more than three months without formal charges at a Philippine Constabulary stockade.

The 1977 Filipino People's Convention on Human Rights, organized by opponents of President Ferdinand Marcos's martial-law regime, urged Filipino citizens to send letters and telegrams to the President asking for the immediate release of Resty de Leon, president of a squatters' organization near Manila's waterfront slum. The group said he was arrested May 10 and transferred to the Philippine mental hospital July 29.

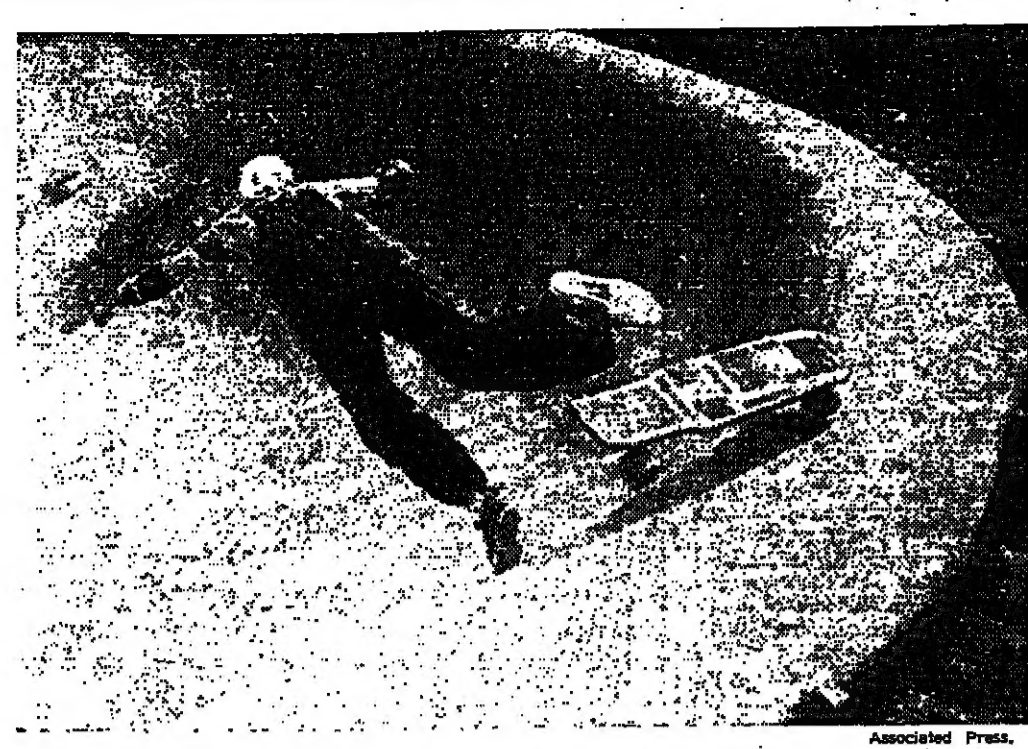
Conference in Lagos

LAGOS, Nigeria, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Delegations from 68 nations tomorrow will start a five-day conference in Lagos aimed at boosting the international campaign against the racial policies of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Officially titled the World Conference Against Apartheid and sponsored by the United Nations, the conference will serve to coordinate efforts of various organizations that have held conferences on the same theme in the last two years.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will open the conference tomorrow.

Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, will attend the conference, as he did a similarly UN-sponsored conference devoted to southern Africa problems held in Mozambique earlier this year.



A SKATEBOARD COMPLEX — A three-acre skateboard park is open in south London. Part of it consists of a banked track and freestyle areas. Part of complex is indoors (in an old warehouse) and outdoors. Site can handle 3,000 skaters.

'Barely Survived' Escape From Italy

Relative Says Kappler Nearly Died

SOLTAU, West Germany, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—The health of escaped Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler, who has cancer, is deteriorating, and he nearly died during his escape from Italy a week ago, his sister-in-law said today.

Mrs. Irma Bretzke said he had "barely survived" his flight from Italy after his escape last Monday.

Kappler, 70, is believed to be hiding in his wife's apartment here. Mrs. Bretzke said she did not know exactly where he was staying.

She said that the health of her sister, Kappler's wife Anneliese, also had suffered from the rigors of the last week.

Mrs. Kappler smuggled her emaciated husband out of a Rome military hospital, where he was serving a life sentence imposed for ordering the reprisal shooting of 335 Italians in 1944. Kappler was the wartime Nazi police chief of Rome.

Police are guarding Mrs. Kappler's apartment here, although the authorities have not confirmed that Kappler is there. In an implicit acknowledgment of his presence, the town's mayor, in a weekend newspaper interview, said Kappler was "a sick old man who

has the right to be left in peace."

The newspaper Bild am Sonntag said today that former members of the SS helped Kappler escape from Italy.

"The flight was planned and prepared by former members of the SS," the newspaper said.

"One of them, an Austrian, was an officer of the SS security service in Rome during the war."

In an interview published to-

day, the mayor of Rome was quoted by the West German magazine Der Spiegel as saying Kappler's escape was "an act of revenge by the Nazis."

Ciriaco De Mita, who was elected on the Communist ticket, said all democratic parties in Italy believed the escape had been assisted by West German and Italian neo-Fascists.

Consulate Bombed in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—Sympathizers of Kappler bombed the Italian Consulate here last night in an apparent protest against Italian attempts to have Kappler extradited.

The bomb shattered windows and damaged the consulate's front door but no one was injured, a spokesman said. Officials at the building later found pamphlets in the consulate letter box signed by "SS France," claiming responsibility for the blast and expressing sympathy for Kappler.

2 Stations Blown Up

PALMI, Italy, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—Two gas stations belonging to a West German company were blown up in this small Calabrian town today, in an apparent protest of Kappler's escape.

Shah Going to Poland

WARSAW, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—The Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, will arrive here tomorrow on a five-day visit.

Severe Curfew Controls Kept By Sri Lanka Police, Army

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 21 (AP)—Armed police and military patrolled empty streets as the Sri Lanka government acted to halt a weeklong wave of arson, looting and killing that left at least 20 dead and many more injured.

City streets were quiet yesterday after the government announced a 36-hour curfew confining the country's 14 million population to their homes from 5 p.m. yesterday through 4 a.m. tomorrow.

The violence was sparked by a clash last week between police and crowds in Jaffna, the capital of the northern province, which is dominated by the minority Tamils.

Some Looting

Authorities reported today that there had been some incidents of looting despite the curfew.

"It was much less than earlier but thugs and criminals have attacked several shops and homes after the curfew came into force. We gave the country very little notice of the curfew and had to be necessarily lax about imposing it on Saturday evening as people had trouble getting home and buying their food requirements for Sunday," a security spokesman said.

In Colombo and several other major towns police began rounding up known criminals and thugs as a preventive measure.

In the capital, at least 200 persons had been taken into custody, police said. They added that the army had searched shanties in

Colombo where many reside live "to show them that we business and anybody with arms or looted goods is in trouble."

Prime Minister J.R. Jayawardene toured Colombo after yesterday in an effort to calm the Tamils in this Sinh-dominated city that the government was taking stern measures to protect their property.

Large numbers of Tamils have been most victimized by violence, wanted to leave homes in the Sinhalese area army reported.

There are at least 3,000 Tamil ethnic group skin b Dravidians of southern India the country. The Sinhalese their ancestry to northern

Gang Blasts Safe, Itself And Factory

OSLO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Everything seemed to be perfectly for three burglars who recently broke into the office at a factory. They found the pany safe, placed some mite to blow the safe. It fuse and rushed into the room for protection.

Then the factory walls lapsed. The safe did not tam money. It was fu dynamite.

The results of the blast cording to Oslo news: Verdens Gang: The burglars got away with kroner (\$50); the factory damaged for thousands of lars; one of the burglars severely injured and let a hospital; one of the other burglars was arrested for drunken driving and mitted the break-in.

Portugal Pilots Union Urges End to Strike

LISBON, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—The government and the pilots union reached an agreement yesterday which may help end a monthlong pay dispute that has disrupted the Portuguese national airline TAP.

After talks with transport minister Rui Vilar, the union recommended to TAP's 300 pilots that they return to normal work as soon as possible. In exchange, the government called off an order under which the pilots faced dismissal if they refused to end a slowdown strike.

Argentina Ratifies Pact

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—Argentina announced Friday its long-delayed ratification of a trade agreement with the Soviet Union in a move apparently aimed at offsetting a predicted decline in trade with the West.

Oil Is Flowing Again In the Alaska Pipeline

VALDEZ, Alaska, Aug. 21 —Oil tankers lined up to Valdez Harbor yesterday began flowing again through trans-Alaska pipeline.

The latest shutdown began Monday when about 30 l of oil leaked into the main line of pump station No. 9 workers apparently left drain valves open.

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Israel, Apartheid and Hypocrisy

Israel's withdrawal from a United Nations Conference on Apartheid beginning today in Lagos, Nigeria, should be a source of concern to the governments of the black African states at whose urging the meeting is being held. It demonstrates that the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Arab and Soviet-bloc supporters are more interested in using the conference to express hostility to Israel than to address seriously the racial policies of South Africa.

Israel's stated reason for withdrawing is that the conference will not allow the World Jewish Congress to participate but will admit many other non-governmental organizations, some of which have far less of a record of concern for Africa and for human rights. But Israel's real concern is that the conference is likely to discuss its relations with South Africa, and perhaps also pass resolutions equating Zionism with racism and apartheid.

The Israelis (and their Western friends) rightly regard the equation of Zionism with racism as abhorrent. But they have no objection to discussing their relations with South Africa so long as those of others are given equal scrutiny. They object to a double standard which censures Israel for trading with South Africa and fails to point out that its trade is far exceeded by that of most industrialized states and even by that of some Arab and black African states. Israel also sells military equipment to South Africa—but so, in varying amounts and with varying candor, do many Western states and

some in the Soviet orbit as well, all in contravention of United Nations resolutions. This arms trade—all of it—should stop.

Andrew Young, America's United Nations ambassador, will lead the U.S. delegation at the Lagos talks. He will, surely, condemn the moral bankruptcy of the South African system. But he should also make every effort to expose the hypocrisy that so often surrounds discussions of apartheid. His task will be made more difficult by the understandable but regrettable Israeli decision not to be present, for Israel's enemies will point to its absence as a tacit admission of guilt.

A sad thing about the Lagos proceedings is that, with all the Arab attempts to score points against Israel, the issue of apartheid may be subordinated—and this at a time when, in South Africa itself, there have been new violent confrontations between white police and black students. At Lagos there will, of course, be plenty of resonant speeches denouncing South Africa, but delegates' eyes are likely to be fixed on the contest over the exact wording of resolutions—on trade-offs between condemnations of Israel and more palatable statements which Western governments will be able to sign. Young may be able to use his unique personal standing among Africans and Westerners alike to help break through the rhetorical games and focus on how to bring effective pressure against the South African government. If so, the meeting might yet prove worthwhile.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Puerto Rican Turnabout

It has become an annual United Nations ritual for Cuba to declaim that the United States holds Puerto Rico as a "colony" and for the United States and Puerto Rico to respond indignantly that Puerto Rico enjoys freedom and the right of self-determination, and it's none of the UN's business anyway. So why did representatives of all the island's parties—including the party favoring the current status of commonwealth, the statehooders and the small independence party—turn up at the UN the other day essentially to support the Cuban attack?

What is on its face a diplomatic embarrassment for the United States is in fact a demonstration of the vigor of democratic politics in Puerto Rico. For once again Puerto Ricans are hotly debating what relationship to the "mainland" they wish to have. The last time out, in a referendum in 1967, they reaffirmed the commonwealth tie. But nagging difficulties in that relationship, accentuated by economic woes, revived the issue in the last presidential term. Mr. Ford gave the commonwealth two body blows, first by ignoring the detailed report of the commission he set up to explore ways to improve it, and then by suddenly and inexplicably coming out for statehood just as he left the White House. Mr. Carter kept up the momentum by telling Puerto Ricans he would

support self-determination "whatever your choice may be."

The Puerto Ricans showed up in New York, then, to make a record of their dissatisfaction with the status quo. That will be useful to them, they variously calculate, as the status debate hums along at home. Even the pro-commonwealth party now takes the position that the existing unimproved commonwealth tie is inadequate.

It will irritate some Americans to see a UN committee discussing a matter that all Americans, including, of course, Puerto Ricans, believe is an internal affair. Interestingly, some administration officials wonder privately if the United States would not gain, in showing it has nothing to hide, by accepting the UN's competence to discuss the question. But even if the Cuban resolution passes—it gratuitously commends self-determination and demands release of five jailed Puerto Rican nationalists—no one expects it to have any real effect on the status deliberations in Puerto Rico.

So far there has been little mainland attention given to the growing possibility that in the next few years Puerto Ricans may decide to ask Congress to become the 51st state. We will reserve discussion on the merits. But the question is coming.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Elvis Presley

The mourning thousands who watched the white hearse carry Elvis Presley's body to a mausoleum in Memphis attest to the compelling hold of the "King of Rock" on a substantial segment of American society. Coming from a Mississippi background whose favorite music was white country blues, Elvis—it will not do, even in his obituary, to call him "Mr. Presley"—happened upon the commercial scene in the mid-1950s just as white music was being integrated. If you will, with the earthier, angrier blues music of rhythm and blues and a touch of gospel. Not so coincidentally, white America was in the throes of its crisis of integration with black America. Elvis Presley became the leading practitioner of the new style, especially in the South, where at his death last week flags flew at half-staff.

He could hardly have solidified his place in the popular culture, however, if another current had not also been running. The national popular music of the period just before his was top-heavy with adult music, often sentimental moods and songs and singers favored by adults. Elvis unconsciously plugged into the 1950s' budding sense of generational revolt, becoming the hero of

many of the young by his readiness to offend their elders.

This he did splendidly: by offering a loud and raucous sound and a sullen public mien, by covering up his naturally pleasant voice with a hard whine, by singing lyrics centered on the concerns of teenagers, especially teenagers love, and most dramatically—to many adults, most threateningly—by caricaturing sexual movements. His first national television performance (censored, yet, below the waist) in 1956 is still remembered, by his fans, as perhaps the most delicious outrage of his career.

Even in later years, when many felt that his performances were imitations of his earlier self, Elvis enjoyed popular success and adulation and riches. He lived a star's pampered, self-centered life, occasionally giving Cadillac to acquaintances, and he died young, at age 42, though he does not seem to have adopted the penchant for self-destruction that rock fans often seem to crave for their heroes. Elvis gave pleasure and a measure of self-worth to a great many people who were, by reason of their region or class or age, in transition. His was no small career.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1902

NEW YORK—The mysterious but real connection of the California seismic bands with the great chain of volcanoes encircling the Pacific Ocean suggests that the disturbances in Los Alamos Valley may be directly or indirectly the result of volcanic forces acting at some distant fire-front in this vast chain. Some scientists suggest that the shocks at Los Alamos are caused by developments of immense bodies of gases below the earth's surface.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1927

BOSTON—While attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti concentrated on eleven-hour attempts to obtain further respite for the men, scheduled to die tomorrow at midnight, Boston and other cities renewed every precaution today to guard against violence. Gas bombs and riot guns have been issued to the Boston police, and the city has taken on a martial appearance as they patrol the streets. The homes of people who have been involved in the case are also guarded.



Caesar's Wife and Bert Lance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—An unrecorded conversation:

QUESTION—Will you please identify yourself?

ANSWER—I am Caesar's wife.

Q—The good one?

A—It is said of me that I was above suspicion.

Q—I know what is said of you, but off the record, were you?

A—After my fashion, yes.

Q—I'm afraid your fashion has gone out of style in the last 100 years, and I want to be understood. Did you ever know a banker named Bert Lance?

A—In my day, a lady couldn't know a banker and be above suspicion.

Q—Did you ever have an overdraft at the Bank of Rome or at any other bank?

A—Julius and I owned all the banks.

Q—That's why I asked, I repeat: Did you ever fiddle with the funds... sort of borrow them for a while?

A—Certainly not. Nero was the only fiddler we had in those days, and during the fire... Q—Please, Calpurnia (they called her Furr for short), let's keep Nero out of this. I don't want stories but facts. Did you ever have a "correspondent relationship" with the First Bank of Chicago or the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. in New York?

A—No.

Q—Or a correspondent relationship with any of their officials?

A—I didn't like Hanny, but I did correspond with Manny. He was a beautiful man and wrote the nicest letters...

Q—And Julius approved?

A—Never. You see Julius had this idea that I should not do everything that was right, but convince everybody else that I was not even tempted to do anything wrong.

Q—Wasn't that rather hard?

A—Well, now that it's all over, I can tell you that being above suspicion was not easy. I got a lot of publicity out of it, but it was no fun, and it wasn't fair.

Q—You mean Julius wasn't above suspicion?

A—To build the Roman Empire on suspicion, and the way he carried on after work and when he was away from home, well, I want to tell you...

Q—Never mind. Were you ever investigated?

A—My whole life was one long investigation. I told Gloria Steinem about this in another interview a while back and that's when she started the Women's Liberation Movement.

Q—Let me ask you an iffy question. If in handing the Caesar family bank account, you had sort of skirted your banking relationships around and borrowed money on the old man's power and reputation, what would Julius have done?

A—He would have tossed me to the lions.

Q—But suppose the Roman Forum had said that you hadn't done anything criminal, but had merely been a little careless with your unsafe and unsound practices, would Julius have said he was proud of you?

A—You ask the silliest questions. He had this plain idea that if I couldn't balance a check-book I shouldn't be put in charge of the budget of the Roman Empire.

Q—What an original man! Anything else?

A—You know, everybody was rendering unto Caesar and unto God, but you know, nobody was even remembering Caesar's wife and, you know, I resented it.

Q—On the side, why do you keep saying "you know" this and "you know" that and keep on explaining? If I know it, why bother? But what do you think about a Caesar who wants every-

body to be above suspicion and then praises them when they aren't?

A—That's the way men are—always proclaiming virtues they don't follow, and being "proud" of the practices they've denounced.

Q—You sound a little bitter, Mr. Caesar.

A—No, just practical. You see I married Julius in 59 B.C., and after all those years "above suspicion" I tried to tell him that if he went to the Senate on the 15th of March 44, with all those roughnecks around, they'd murder him. And they did, but he wouldn't listen. So I have a problem: Why are intelligent people such dummies?

'Catch 22' Policy on Turkey

By C.L. Sulzberger

ANKARA—The late Arnold Toynbee must have been thinking of the United States when he wrote, more than 50 years ago: "Western sentiment about the Greeks and the Turks is for the most part ill-informed, violently expressed and dangerously influential." He also said, with respect to this area: "The best instinct can be read on, as it cannot be in the West, to override the interest and judgment of the individual."

Toynbee's analysis is distressingly correct. It lies at the root of today's yawning crisis in U.S.-Turkish relationships. We have worked our way into a "Catch 22" situation which guarantees there can be no result but disaster for everyone concerned. Washington says that until Ankara shows signs of giving up Cyprus, the Defense Cooperation Agreement signed March 28, 1976, cannot be ratified by Congress. The Turks say they won't accept threats, and there can be no yielding on Cyprus until the DCA is ratified.

If a compromise on this situation is not reached within about six months, Turkey will probably first evict U.S. caretaker forces from the Aegean and then, later, withdraw from NATO. It feels "betrayed" by the United States in particular and its Western allies in general. So the United States is well on the way to losing an ally with a unique strategic position, the largest NATO army outside its own, and 41 million people.

Soviet Aid

The economic situation is dreadful. Imports are grinding to a halt. About all Turkey buys abroad now is oil and armaments—which must be paid for because of the U.S. boycott. Although Turkey is an ally, it is embargoed in the same category as Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia, Argentina, and Ethiopia. Meanwhile, it has become the largest recipient of Soviet economic aid and credits.

The armed forces are gradually falling apart as equipment becomes obsolete and spare parts remain unavailable. Anti-Americanism is noticeably growing among younger officers who blame air crashes on the lack of replacement parts and resent ammunition shortages that curb artillery practice. There are no more U.S. grants financing Turkish studies at U.S. military schools. The stalled DCA provides for

revived American use of former key bases here and a four-year payment of \$1 billion as qd pro quo. President Carter doesn't dare to try to push it through Congress now, fearing that its rejection would be an unmitigated disaster and wishing first to test the political waters with the new Panama Canal treaty, by no means a clinch.

A Question

A few days ago Metin Toksoz, son-in-law of the late President Inönü and a prominent journalist, wrote: "Will the hand of America remain at the throat of Turkey, especially at the throat of the Turkish armed forces? Will the Turkish armed forces be forced to remain, in Gen. Haig's (NATO commander) calculation, at half their capacity?"

Turks admit that a switch from the United States and NATO would harm all parties, including themselves, but, as Toksoz says, it "is not based on a calculation of West but on a concept of dignity." And the United States has really replaced Greece as the most disliked country in Turkey today.

The "Greek lobby" in our Congress is seen as trying to isolate the Turks from Western connections. America has unwittingly but undoubtedly become an integral part of what used to be called the Greek-Turkish problem originally involving only Cyprus and Aegean air-and-sea space.

New Initiative

We are now directly tangled. Clark Clifford, Carter's mediator, is unwelcome here and is regarded as little more than a Greek agent. It is past high time for a new initiative.

This must be taken by an outsider, representing the West but bearing neither a U.S. nor Greek nor Turkish passport. My own nominee is former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is widely respected in the three capitals concerned: Ankara, Athens and Washington. Premiers Demirel and Caramanlis are just as worried as Carter at the prospect of NATO collapsing but the problem has gotten out of hand. There is a machismo element of courage in this tough country which doesn't respond to threats. Moreover, there is a new rise in political and anti-Western nationalism and pro-Arabism which is visible on the internal political horizon.

If the United States doesn't move—quickly, subtly and effectively—to get serious new diplomatic mediation started, including with its own Congress, that Congress will be demanding a few years hence: Who lost Turkey?

A 'Yes' to Panama Treaty

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—There has been much talk lately about "exact language" of the Panama Canal Treaty, and respects the inclination to denounce. If we did not worry about exact language, would we do with all our law Don't answer that question. But, in fact, it is unlikely Messrs. Bunker and Linow engaged in duplicitous at The treaty may or may not be approved by the Senate. It will be, and should be, is one thing that would antecede its disapproval, a substantive misrepresentation. Messrs. Bunker and Linow quite apart from the fact they are honorable men simply too intelligent to for that kind of thing. W. I think, safely assume the text, when it is finally so and distributed, will not be any surprises. Is anybody really worried about it? Well, for instance, a bright and valiant journalist wonders if the text will disclose that States military intervention protect the canal on invoked by an appeal from government of Panama. I recall that such were the of the SEATO Treaty: the participating powers could only in help at the specific request the government against aggression was being carried out. But in the present case, an arrangement is inconceivable cause, although the treaty viciously not going to footnote item, the government of P. is notoriously unstable.

At the hearings to discuss treaty, stipulations are bound extensively with a hypot situation in which the government of Panama is taken a Castroite instructed by the Union, to close the "What rights do we have in situation, Mr. Bunker? I not in a position to say whatever the president de do, he is authorized to do: der the treaty, the treaty, sink into the vasty deep. S. there are grounds for assu I repeat, that the text will bring any surprises.

Endorsements

President Ford has said the treaty, and so has Kissinger. It is relevant to the paradoxical juxtaposition years ago, Gerald Ford and Kissinger pleaded with the gress of the United States, to mil up to carry out our com ment in Vietnam in Vietn the event of violation of Treaty of Paris Congress nothing. Now it is Congress is looked to by the American ple to do the cautious thin Messrs. Ford and Kis know from bitter experience written obligations are on good as congressional resol The same Congress that never tear up the SEATO is is capable of declining to responsibilities under it. The Congress that conceivably decline to alter the nature our arrangements in Panama perfectly capable of refusing authorize substantial military tion to maintain the status

The Authority

Sen. Goldwater has reite: in this connection, the polr made a year ago when he st the conservative communitr endorsing the notion of a r treatment of Sen. Goldwater was the floor when his colleague around fling their calls the North Vietnamese ju, nauted into Saigon, making m meat of the treaty, and dentally fools out of us.

Under certain circumstanc could happen again in Pan I requires strategic and pol logical intelligence to adapt the current situation, and proposed treaty does it: We the unambiguous authority move in any way we desir keep the canal open. How move is, necessarily, a dec that will rest with the mander-in-chief and with gress.

James Jackson Kilpatrick, d ing on his infinite reserve wisdom, makes the point m that we are, after all, inter in the use of the canal, n ownership of it. In an ap missiles, we cannot let the rity of the United States on our ability to keep it c. Accordingly, we do not—even der existing arrangements. If good Lord poured lead into canal at midnight tonight, United States would be inco mitted, not put out of ac We have a right to fight our convenience. The new n permits us to do so, choosin own weapons.

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U.S.-Cuban Ties, Key Ingredient Still Time

By Sen. Frank Church

—Americans still Cuba, but of what makes it still harbor its one man, one dog. All of hard to understand country which with dissent, such abundant solidarity may cling to rest of the once recognized revolution is today, our eyes only the most other Europe, Japan, as Communist countries, Castro, along late neighbors, co.

Today, one can't see the signs of a city, despite the bottom sugar current world the people in the countryside are surprised and fed. A picture of a school—all the money—are the landscape. are boarded, yours a week to with their home.

tion like the free include the third of the is presently in Cuba has half to less the people.

re is the agri- taking place: livestock, trop- versified plant-

ing. One citrus orchard, which must be the largest in the world, occupies 190,000 acres (75,000 hectares) of land.

It must be a shared pride in these accomplishments that accounts for Fidel Castro's unquestionable popularity. Previous Cuban dictators, like Batista and Machado, were despised, but Castro, crossing the island by jeep, with Fidel at the wheel, is an experience not to be faded nor forgotten.

He takes to the road like an eager campaigner. He obeys the signal lights, jokes with the pedestrians crossing at the intersections, and waves amiably to the people who call out to him as he passes by. Wherever he stopped, there was pandemonium, as crowds gathered around to ask questions, register complaints or just beam. The people react to him more like a father figure than a head of state. In their faces, I could not detect a trace of fear.

One incident will convey something of the flavor of these changes. Stopping beside an outdoor basketball court, Castro began to banter with the players. He spotted a short boy, perhaps 12 years old, and shouted to him, "You're too short for basketball." The boy blushed, and I watched him elbow his way forward. Just before we pulled away, the boy gripped Castro's arm, his eyes flashing. "I may be short," he said, "but I can jump!" The President nodded solemnly, holding back his laughter until we left. Then he turned to me and said approvingly, "There's a champion in the making!"

The History

Perhaps this congeniality can be better understood if one takes into account the bitter history of Cuba. Last of the Spanish colonies in the Western Hemisphere to win independence, the



Sen. Frank Church talking with Cuban President Fidel Castro during his visit this month.

struggle was long and bloody. Before the turn of the century, Castro told me, there were 300,000 Spanish troops stationed on the island—one soldier for every three Cubans. After independence, Cuban governments were corrupt and dictatorial. Foreign ownership of the land left the peasant destitute, while Havana became a haven for the Mafia. All of this has changed, to the obvious benefit of the people.

Without doubt, Marxist Cuba remains a totalitarian state, but one quite different from those I have seen behind the Iron Curtain or elsewhere in Latin America. It seems strange, then, that the United States should maintain relations with the worst of the police states but not with Cuba; that we send our ambassadors to the capitals of such giant Communist countries as Russia and China but refrain from sending

one to Havana, a scant 90 miles from our shores.

Still, the wounded relationship between Cuba and the United States won't heal quickly, so often has it been exacerbated by offenses on both sides. The healing process has been started before, several times over, only to be broken off by a sudden change in circumstances.

Trying Again

President Jimmy Carter is trying once again. As a gesture of good will, he lifted the ban against American tourists traveling to Cuba and suspended U.S. serial surveillance flights over the island. Both governments have also entered into a new agreement on fishing rights.

For his part, Fidel Castro has announced that between 80 and 100 American citizens living in Cuba are now free to leave and

take their Cuban wives and children with them. I asked him to release them on humanitarian grounds. He agreed without condition, except for sons now on active duty in the Cuban Army, who may be required to complete their terms of service.

But big hurdles still block a normalization of relations: the Cuban role in Angola, the American embargo, settlement of outstanding claims for the revolutionary seizure of foreign property, the future release of political prisoners. As Fidel Castro himself observed at the airport on our departure, the ingredient needed most is "time."

Sen. Church, D. Idaho, is a ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He has returned from Cuba. This is what he wrote about the visit for the Los Angeles Times.

ells of Agreements for the New Panama Canal Treaty

Simmons (WP).—The of the agree- the United ma in respect covering the ere outlined by officials re-

outlined are as states will have responsibility for anal during the , and will have rights. It will w U.S. agency il the Panama il be governed U.S. citizens narians. The s will be pro- and appointed states.

Until 1990, the chief administrator will be a U.S. citizen and the deputy a Panamanian. After 1990, the roles will be reversed. Progressively, Panamanians will be trained to handle all aspects of the operation of the canal to take it over in the year 2000.

• Panama will assume general territorial jurisdiction over the Canal Zone over a three-year period. After the treaty goes into effect, U.S. criminal jurisdiction will be phased out, except in special cases, and U.S. nationals will be entitled to all procedural guarantees and to serve jail terms in the United States.

• The United States will have primary responsibility for defense during the treaty and Panama will participate. A separate agreement will cover activities and presence of U.S. troops. The Canal Zone will cease to exist at the start of the treaty (65 per cent of the 533-square-mile zone immediately will become Panamanian) but the United States will have access to all areas and preserve all rights needed for operation, maintenance and defense during the treaty period.

executed at the same time as the canal treaty and Panama and the United States will undertake the regime of permanent neutrality to insure that the canal remains open to vessels of all nations. Panamanian and U.S. vessels will enjoy "expeditious passage."

• The United States will make annual payments to Panama from toll revenues of 80 cents per transiting ton. This figure will be periodically adjusted for inflation. This could mean income for Panama of \$40 million to \$50 million per year and is likely to rise.

The United States will also pay \$10 million from operation revenues and another \$10 million if revenues permit. All of these payments would come from canal revenues and will require no

U.S. appropriations. Additional economic plans call for long-term aid programs, totaling \$295 million. A military assistance program will involve credits of about \$50 million over 10 years.

• Panama and the United States have committed themselves to studying the feasibility of a sea-level canal and, if necessary, will negotiate mutually agreeable terms for its construction.

• Current employees of Panama Canal Co. can continue to work for the new agency until they retire. Any employee affected by the treaty will get job placement priority and will have access to military postal and post exchange commissaries. Labor conditions and salaries will be no less favorable and an early retirement program will be provided.

arcoses Cement Control, Except for Catholic Church

Weinraub —Nearly five imposing mar- ent Ferdinand Marcos' wife, Imelda, their control in virtually all po- has been si- an emerging dent within the Church hierar-

Marcos released al prisoners repeatedly voiced to human rights w—the govern- dissent, elimi- tion and placed outfall and eco- nomic of relatives he Marcoses.

of vocal oppo- sition, an ag- y within the nouncing martial law newsletters ions of torture nes. Moreover, nposed of 24 of the Philippines at the role of nuns is to ef- cial justice" in ere 75 per cent re Catholic.



Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos

ers, underground papers, letters and statements sent abroad and blunt criticisms of martial law at church services—a key element of the blurred authoritarian rule that begins and ends with the Marcoses but somehow gives the appearance of slightly loosening under the Carter administration's emphasis on human rights.

Authoritarian rule here has its curious aspects. Although the once lively press has sought to turn the Marcoses into cult figures—Mrs. Marcos is sometimes compared to Mother Teresa for her work among the poor—blunt private criticisms abound, and lawyers and clergymen are not especially frightened of speaking

which was declared in September, 1972, concede that economic management has improved and a sense of stability has returned to the Philippines, where private armies and gangs were formerly rampant, industry and communications were often immobilized and tens of thousands of citizens carried guns. An order that banned all unlicensed firearms has resulted in the collection of about a million privately owned guns as well as some armored personnel carriers and artillery pieces.

Land reform—which landowners successfully fought before martial law—has enabled 250,000 rice and corn farmers to become owners of land they once sharecropped. The number of farmers affected by land reform is 450,000 in a nation of 43 million persons.

Economic growth has been erased, however, by inflation, and real wages have declined during the last few years. The actual redistribution of wealth under President Marcos' "new society" has failed to materialize, and 5 per cent of the population still owns 70 to 80 per cent of the country's wealth. Urban and rural poverty and malnutrition are rampant.

Mrs. Marcos' brother, Benjamin Romualdez, one of the most powerful men in the government, is a former ambassador to Peking and is now reportedly to be sent to the United Nations. Her cousin, Eduardo Romualdez, is ambassador in Washington.

On Suspicion

Although the number of political prisoners is unclear, the government has said that there are 4,700 persons in military detention and that 500 are being held on suspicion of security offenses.

Mr. Marcos has been sensitive to charges of human-rights violations and torture. He recently ordered the release of 1,000 detainees held on suspicion of criminal and security offenses, but it is unclear how many of these have actually been released.

Western diplomats also noted that the release from detention of Trinidad Herrera, a leading social worker in the slums, occurred after church leaders and the U.S. State Department had approached the government. Mrs. Herrera, who was known to several U.S. congressmen and to officers of the World Bank, had charged that her interrogators had used electric shock torture.

Family Affair

With the military and friends and relatives of the Marcoses replacing the old "oligarchs," a new ruling class has arisen that owes its wealth and livelihood to the President and his wife. The running of the government has become a virtual family affair.

Mr. Marcos' sister is governor of his home province, Ilocos Norte. His brother is chairman of the Medicare Commission, and his uncle is Cabinet secretary of education. In addition, the owners or majority stockholders of the four English-language newspapers are relatives of aides, former aides or close friends.

Rights' the basic rights got to be re- the Most Rev. 48, bishop of light, intense a doctorate in a the University it's freedom of fom of associa- tion of the dis- an being. It is a be manipulated national security viewpoint? Do right to say their situation?" of the oppo-

Prayer Rallies

Linked with Bishop Claver is the Association of Major Religious Superiors, composed of 2,500 Catholic priests and 7,000 nuns, most of them teachers, who have led prayer rallies and symposiums at leading women's colleges.

The restiveness within the Catholic Church—which takes the form of weekly pastoral let-

But No One Party After 10 Years, U.S. Nazism Is on the March Once More

By Al Martinez

CHICAGO—Behind the garish red door of the boarded up store front, one is led by a tall, hostile man into a large, musty-smelling room.

The man tells you to be seated and leaves. There is a huge black-and-red swastika on one wall, a large photograph of Hitler on another, a U.S. flag in a corner, a speaker's podium in the middle. Stacked on shelves are books and pamphlets that deal with "Aryan purity and Jewish treason and black savagery."

The building is Rockwell Hall in southwest Chicago, headquarters and living quarters of the National Socialist Party of America. The man you are there to see, Frank Collins, the party's founder, finally enters. He is wearing rumpled olive drab uniform trousers and an unpressed olive drab shirt.

Renewed Nazism

Ten years after the death of its founder and "spiritual leader," George Lincoln Rockwell, U.S. Nazism is on the march again.

In the last few months, there have been sporadic instances of violence or threatened violence in Chicago, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, New York and Los Angeles.

Brown-shirted "storm troopers," including two women, have run for public office in five states and have gathered as much as 16 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Collins in Chicago and a Nazi printer in West Virginia are both making serious efforts to unite several previously inactive Nazi factions under their leadership.

In Portland, a Nazi unit is attempting to merge with two other racist, non-Nazi groups, and in the San Francisco area there are indications that newly established branches of the Ku Klux Klan want to combine their efforts with the Nazis.

There is evidence of renewed Nazi recruitment on high school and college campuses, particularly where there are racial problems. In Seattle, the 24-year-old son of a federal judge is trying to establish a Nazi unit at the University of Washington.

Prisons also may be the focus of new Nazi membership drives, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is studying any possible link between inmate Nazis and their outside counterparts.

Some "Nazi-watchers" are inclined to dismiss the stirring as cyclical, a periodic restlessness on the inmate fringe, or a delayed backlash to the social revolutions of the 1960s.

Others are concerned that the movement is being led from a central source or that "outside money," possibly from the Middle East or Europe, is being used.

Police infiltration among the



Frank Collins, of Chicago, who heads an alliance of United States and Canadian Nazi factions, poses with a photograph of his hero—Nazi leader Adolf Hitler.

Nazi units is heavy, and the Nazis are becoming paranoid over who is and who is not a spy.

There is no one Nazi party in the United States today. The organization Rockwell founded in 1953 and led until his murder by fellow Nazi John Patler in 1967 has broken up. His American Nazi party has become the virtually inactive National Socialist White People's party, which continues to proclaim itself "the country's only responsible Nazi movement."

The Nazi doctrine today is no different than it was under Rockwell, or under Hitler. Hatred of the Jews remains its prime message, and an attitude of black inferiority its secondary thrust.

Newer on its list of targets are Mexican-Americans. "The country," said a Nazi periodical, "is rapidly being submerged in the sludge of brown subhumanity."

Few among the Nazis—whose numbers abound with what police intelligence officers call "the mental"—openly advocate violence to "purify" the United States, but there are exceptions.

Some Fire-Bombings There have been fire-bombings against Jews and blacks in the Portland and Los Angeles areas. In New York, a Nazi killed five persons and then himself. In Chicago, a Nazi killed a Jew with cyanide and then himself. A "hit" list of people to attack, poison and explosives were found in his home.

In recent years, armed paramilitary groups have been trying to merge with the Nazis, and meetings toward that end have been held as recently as two months ago in Kansas City, Mo.

"So far," said Mr. Babs, "there's been no indication of success. Rivalries, jealousies and egos get in the way. They're all going after the same money, and they're bound to clash. Everybody wants to be fuchker."

Merger Efforts In Chicago, Mr. Collins, who was a member of the Rockwell-founded group until 1970, is now trying to organize as many "decent" Nazi factions as possible under an umbrella group called the National Socialist Congress.

So far, Mr. Collins said, he has managed to bring seven or eight groups together, but he will not say how many members these organizations represent. "Membership" can mean just one man with a post office box number or a taped telephone hate message.

Many believe that Mr. Collins is trying to align himself with printer-farm broker George Dietz of Reedley, Va. German-born and a former member of the rightist John Birch Society, Mr. Dietz runs Liberty Bell Publications which produces two Nazi periodicals and reprints hate literature in German, French, Spanish and English.

Until recently, according to the New York office of the A.D.L., Mr. Dietz confined his activities to publishing. In the last few months, however, he created what he calls the White Power Movement and has directed his efforts toward pulling all Nazi factions together.

The A.D.L.'s Jerome Bakst said he is "an ominous figure on the horizon, someone to be carefully watched."

By Los Angeles Times.

Death Camps The militant Jewish Defense League, however, disagrees. Its "never again" has become a battle cry to the memory of Hitler's World War II death camps.

"We say that you cannot ignore Nazis," said Bonnie Pechter, national director of the league. "We say if one Nazi marches, he must be stopped at any cost, even if it means beating the crap out of him, or worse. Nazis have no rights. Period."

When Frank Collins threatened to parade his 30 storm troopers through predominantly Jewish Skokie, Ill., on July 4, the league warned that blood would run in the streets.

"I am not predicting violence," said the league's founder, Rabbi Meir Kahane in Chicago. "I am promising it."

Never Marched Efforts by the Anti-Defamation League to defuse the situation failed. "Worried Jews kept asking, 'What about 1933?'" Abbot Rozon said. "We told them that the United States today bears no resemblance to that period in Germany, but they bowed us. They wouldn't buy it."

The Nazis, bowing to a court order, never marched in Skokie. On the day they were supposed

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
RapA 6988	64 1/4	StdCh 7'86	99 1/2	UnAL 5591	66 1/2

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By reading across this table of Friday's closing international exchange rates, one can find the value of the major national currencies of each of the following financial centers:

Share rates of 100 shares	1000 account	bank service charges			
				Slr	NP com. Swa.
Germany	2.4565	4.2770	100.00	50.03%	
France	2.3580	4.2770	100.00	49.33%	14.9140
Italy	2.3286	0.9527	17.292	2.0258	84.625
Spain	2.3286	0.9527	17.292	2.0258	84.625
Japan	193.55	4.2770	100.00	50.03%	14.9140
India	992.55	1337.50	379.83	178.82	326.87
China	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
South Africa	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Sweden	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Switzerland	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Belgium	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Netherlands	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Portugal	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Greece	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Turkey	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Argentina	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Brazil	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Colombia	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Venezuela	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Chile	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Peru	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Ecuador	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Guatemala	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
El Salvador	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Honduras	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Nicaragua	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Panama	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Cuba	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Haiti	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Dominican Republic	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Jamaica	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Trinidad and Tobago	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Barbados	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Grenada	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
St. Lucia	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
St. Kitts and Nevis	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Antigua and Barbuda	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Montserrat	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Virgin Islands	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Cayman Islands	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Bahamas	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Aruba	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Curaçao	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Suriname	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Guinea-Bissau	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Sierra Leone	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Liberia	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Ivory Coast	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Ghana	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Senegal	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Gambia	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27
Guinea	193.55	8.5445	310.53	155.26	177.27

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Relief Ace Gives Bases-Loaded Pass

s Beat Boston, 6-4, in a Walk

Aug. 21 (UPI). Bill Campbell, Joe Lahoud and Tom Poquette infield single runs and lift a victory over the Sox.

It was Kari's eighth triumph. Darrell Porter, Campbell, 12-8, and Ots and 4-2, Poquette round ball to go Sox, who threw late to first, as Porter

Win on Astro Error
g Hit Batter to Score

Aug. 21—Mike e winning run in the ninth year relief pitcher n pinch-hitter int single into the Phillies a e Astros.

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Dan Driessen uns and Ken e times to sup- ching of Fred Cincinnati to ver the Mets.

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Darrell Evans n homer and ed nine hits, ago to a 5-1 ates. The loss ond for the last

Padres 1

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ly Perez crack- and Del shot to spark

Standings

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Results

first game of a doubleheader today. Don Money started the Milwaukee rally with a walk and scored on a double by Sal Bando. Another double, by Cecil Cooper, moved Bando to third base, and pitcher Ken Kravec then balked him home. Steve Brye tagged the next pitch for a run-scoring

single and McMullen followed with his fourth homer, into the center-field bleachers. Charlie Moore and Jim Wohlford singled with one out and Robin Yount's sacrifice fly brought Moore home from third.

Twins 3, Orioles 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Lyman Bostock homered and drove in three runs and Roy Smalley capped a four-run sixth with an RBI single to spark the Twins to a 5-3 defeat of Baltimore.

Reds 5, Mets 1

At New York, Tom Seaver, pitching at Shea Stadium for the first time since being traded by New York on June 15, stopped his former teammates on six hits and scored two runs to lead Cincinnati to a 5-1 triumph over the Mets.

Seaver received a standing ovation from the crowd of 46,385 when he ran to the mound in the eighth inning. He struck out 11 and gave up only five singles—two of the scratch variety—while posting his 14th victory against five losses. The 31-year-old right-hander is 7-3 since joining the Reds.

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Expos 10, Braves 4

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Royals 5, Red Sox 2

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Super Concorde Wins 6-Furlong Prix Morny

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